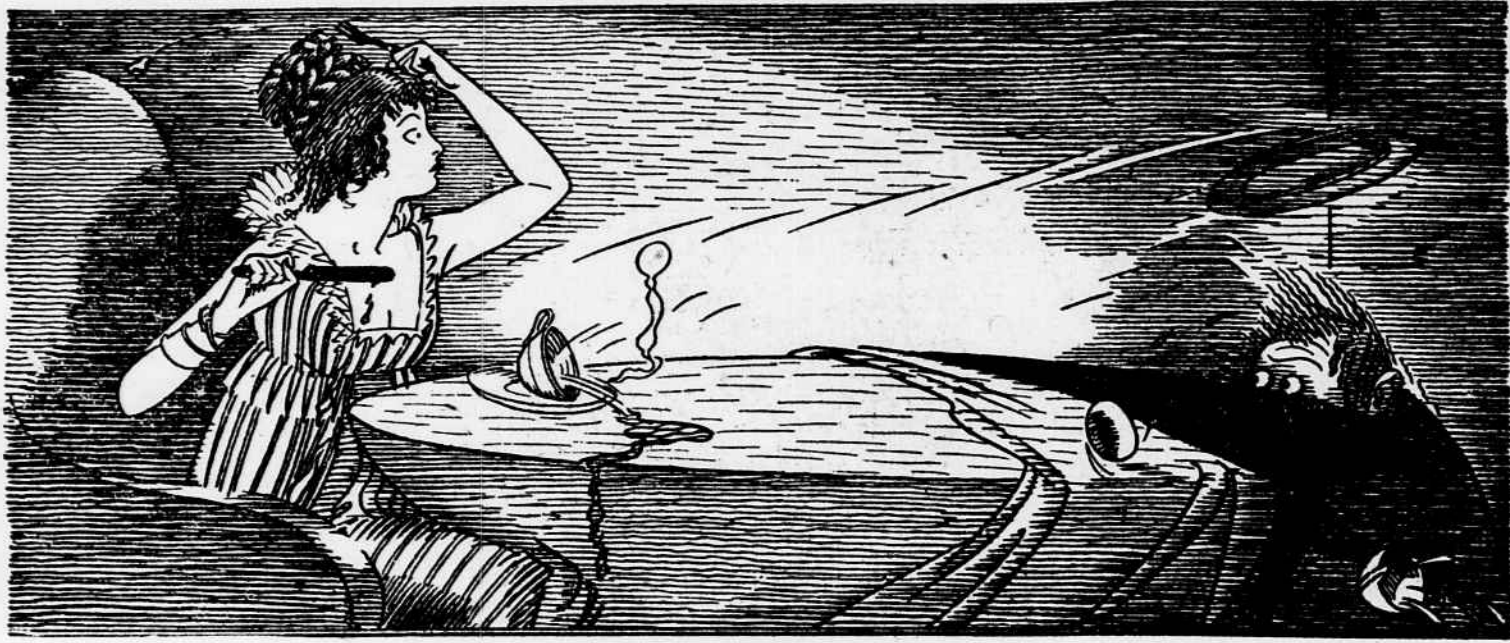


Another Story of a Vivid Vamp of History.



"BEAT IT, TIN LIZZIE," SHE SAID, IN EFFECT. "I WANT A REGULAR HIGH-POWERED SPEED WAGON."

Dolly Jordan, a comedy queen of the Georgian era.

BY ANNE JORDAN.

DOLLY JORDAN's mother was a minister's child, and, according to Hoyle, minister's children should be a bit woolly if not wild. Dolly did not care to prove an exception to the rule, so she ran away from the rectory, where hair ribbons and doll dissipation were denied and, donning a ballet skirt, she made for the stage. Dolly inherited her mother's liking for the footlights. She made a flying start toward a career in a milliner's establishment, but she found all the bonnets poky and beat it for the stage door of the Dublin Theater to wait for Richard Daly to ease forth. Daly was stage manager, and when Dolly asked to be taken at face value he gave her a small salary and a small part—as Phoebe in "As You Like It." The young gallants in the bald-head row liked Dolly so well that when they heard she was in Dutch trying to support her family on one pound a week, they raised a benefit performance for her whereby she cleared forty pounds and was able to run away from Daly, who, it developed, was as crooked as a dog's hind leg.

Dolly's family, which consisted of her mother and eight other more or less like Dolly, moved to Leeds. There her mother met an old friend in the round shape of Tate Wilkinson. After telling him what a ninth wonder Dolly was on the boards, she asked him to give the girl a chance. Tate asked Dolly whether she played comedy, tragedy or opera, and she answered, laconically, "All."

TATE liked her nerve, so he gave her a part in "The Fair Penitent," and Dolly soon had the entire Kero-sene circuit eating out of her hand.

She was good, and she knew it, so she went to Tate and admitted it. "Say, Wilkie," she told her boss, "I'm off these tank towns. Let's make a stab at London." To London they went, and for a while Dolly couldn't be seen for the fog. She played second fiddle to Mrs. Siddons, the queen of London tragedy, but an unknown angel backed her in a stellar part in "The Country Girl," and Dolly again took her troubles to Tate Wilkinson.

"Tate, I need a new name. I've been hovering under Miss Francis, Miss Phillips and so many other transient non du stages, till I forget myself which I am at the identical moment. I want to be a Mrs. Somebody, so I'll be distinguished, like Mrs. Siddons. Think me up a new name."

Tate was a quick thinker. "You've crossed the river of doubt, Dolly. I shall henceforth call you Jordan."

So Dolly became Mrs. Dora Jordan, and the rage of London town. Her comedy was supreme, and she looked so cute in boys' clothes that Mrs. Siddons turned green with envy, played Macbeth to a half empty house, and threatened to go in for slapstick.

Charlie Lamb stopped editing Shakespeare to write odes on Mrs. Jordan's shape. Hazlitt and Leigh Hunt wasted pounds of copy paper trying to explain why comedy was superior to high tragedy. It was small wonder that a lad named Ford (Richard from the front) asked Mrs. Jordan to share her salary with him.

Ford was a barrister by profession and a strolling actor by necessity, and for a while Dolly supported him in grand style.

Dolly and her Ford were happy together for three years or more—in fact, until the Duke of Clarence nosed his royal yacht into the Thames at London. The duke had been attached to the royal navy, but when he went to the theater with a party of first-

nighters to see Mrs. Jordan in a new play, he gave up all idea of ever going to sea, and became a landlubber of the stage-door variety. Each night thereafter, the duke occupied the royal box, situated in the wings, so that Dolly, as she passed out, must needs say, "Good evening, duke," if nothing else.

THE duke persevered, and the family Ford began to rattle. Richard had a streamline finish to his figure, but he couldn't develop the necessary horsepower or a limousine shape. It wasn't long before Dolly started a one-sided dialogue at the breakfast table.

"Beat it, Tin Lizzie," she said in effect. "I want a regular high-powered speed wagon. You're all right on rough ground, but I'm keen to mark on Easy street, and I crave a vehicle I'm not ashamed to monogram. You go chase rabbits."

When the duke left the navy he was out of a job, so old King George III made him ranger of Bushby Park, and thither Dolly moved her make-up box and her four daughters.

The duke didn't amount to much in politics. He was a long way from being William IV, so he had to cater right heavily to the old king to get spending money. The king heard about Mrs. Jordan.

"What's this—what's this—you're spending our money on Mrs. Jordan?" he queried testily. "How much do you give her?"

"A thousand pound a year, sire." ("Richard from the front") asked Mrs. Jordan to share her salary with him.

"No much, too much! Make it five hundred."

The duke wrote a note to Dolly telling her what the king had ordered. For answer, she tore a strip from the bottom of one of her programs and mailed it to his highness, the Duke of Clarence. It read:

"No money returned after the curtain goes up."

Dolly was still popular, playing to the royal navy, but when he went to the theater with a party of first-

of the papers which read like this:

As Jordan's high and mighty spouse. Her playhouse profits design to skim. Some folks audaciously enquire. If he keeps her, or she keeps him.

That made people mad. They hated to spend money to support a royal duke. The box office receipts began to slump. The few who attended showed a tendency to sulk, and at one performance there was a suggestion of antique fruit in the atmosphere. Dolly bravely walked out on the stage, smiled her thousand-pound sterling smile, and remarked coolly:

"Hello, everybody, and this may be good-bye. If you do not like the way I live privately, go chase yourselves."

SHE expanded this idea with a few similar remarks, and when she finished the applause was deafening. For twenty years afterward she packed the playhouse every time she appeared.

Dolly and the Duke of Clarence lived happily. He read plays and selected the ones that were best fitted for her. Dolly was forty-seven years old, still acting, still popular, when she received a note from the duke telling her that they must part. She went on the stage that night and struggled through her part till she reached a place where she was supposed to be drunk, and laugh hilariously. Instead of laughing she broke into tears. The opposite player exclaimed extemporaneously, "Why, Nell, the conjurer not only hath made thee drunk, but hath made thee crying drunk."

Why the duke arrived at the conclusion that he must give up his companion of twenty years still remains a mystery. Dolly did not hold it against him. She soon departed into France, where her death was announced in 1816. Years later the Duke of Clarence, then King William IV of England, was still mooning over her picture, and no one dared ask him why he threw her make-up box out of Bushby.

Were You Born in the Month of July?

BY MARION MEYER DREW.

These astrological forecasts have greatly entertained students of the science of horoscopes. The author says that if your date of birth is not included among the lists given below, then, unless you are the rare exception in innumerable cases, July will pass without unduly disturbing you.

DURING July the influence of the planet Mars is most in evidence, and very appropriately, too, for Mars is the planet closest in touch with heat, fire, gunpowder and explosions. The stationary position of this body in the eleventh degree of the sign Sagittarius affects most strongly those born on December 3, 4, 5 and 6 of any year. Men born on these dates will feel an unusual amount of energy, and, according to their individual development will use this power for advancement or mere business. Women born on these days are more apt to feel the martial ray in impulsive love affairs. Both will be greatly disposed to hasty actions all during July. The following list of birthdays will also be subject to the impulse and energy of Mars, but in less degree. Accidents will be common to these people, and any one whose birthday is mentioned below would do well to avoid travel and take extra precautions in setting off firecrackers.

1875—January 1 to 15, March 1 to 11, 1876—November 26 to December 5, 1877—January 31 to February 4, 1880—November 10 to 16, 1882—December 8 to 17, 1883—November 8 to 20, 1890—April 3 to May 12, August 19 to 25, 1893—November 10 to 21, 1898—February 10 to May 1, November 1 to 30, 1900—This is a strenuous month for nearly every one who first saw the light of day in the year 1900. January, February, March, April, May, November and December of this year are entirely under the sway of Mars for all to carry accident insurance and put every spare dollar safely into the bank. It can be spent just as well two months from now, you know.

PEOPLE born March 3 or 4 of any year are under the influence of the change-producing planet Uranus during this month. Uranus is now stationary in the degree in which their sun was placed at birth—making them restless, and bringing all kinds of unexpected factors into their business and domestic conditions. Fortunately, July does not spread this influence, as widely as have previous months, and the few dates listed as follows are about the only ones which will show the drastic sway of this force:

1875—December 23 to 26, 1877—March 16 to 29, July 5 to 9, September 4 to 8, October 26 to December 8, 1878—January 14 to 18, 1880—January 30 to 34, 1881—March 20 to 24.



1891—May 10 to 17, August 29 to September 6, 1892—January 1 to 7, 1903—April 17 to 24, October 21 to November 30. The planet Neptune is also rather in abeyance during July of 1922. It will bring into the lives of all people born on the 7th or 8th of August of any year its tendency toward the occult, otherwise little is to be expected from it. In very much less degree it will influence those born on the following days, but probably will only make them unduly nervous or sensitive to outside impressions:

1874—September 27 to December 31, 1875—August 13 to August 15, 1882—August 15 to 20, 1884—January 22 to 28, May 1 to 6, August 1 to 10, 1889—February and March entire, 1896—July 14 to 24, Saturn continues its restricting influence over those born on September 25 or 26 of any year. Persons whose birthdays are mentioned as coming under the power of this planet for July might just as well go on a vacation and lay all thoughts of business aside, for no new ventures will bring results until this transit is past, and indeed little can be expected from even ordinary activities. It may give them a bit of mental depression when they think of this, but if they will understand that these transits are temporary in effect, and look forward to the period when they are past, they will get much more out of life than if they worry and fume through each period of influence. Think of this if your birthday is one of these:

1874—January 1 to February 13, August 13 to 23, 1884—November 1 to December 21, 1885—January 1 to April 1, August 18 to September 21, November 2 to December 3, 1886—July 3 to 8, July 23 to August 4, 1892—September 7 to 24, 1898—August 15 to 23, September 4 to 11, 1897—November 1 to 13, 1898—June 17 to July 8.

JUPITER, the planet of all prosperity and good fortune, will affect most markedly during July those whose birthdays fall on the 4th, 5th and 6th of October of any year. There are rather more people feeling

the benefits of this planet now than during the months just passed and business generally will go ahead rapidly now that Jupiter has freed itself from the restricting influence of Saturn. Those whose dates are listed in the next paragraphs should

From a Scientist's Notebook

Poulsen Bottles Telephone Messages.

BOTTLING up a telephone message until the person rung up has returned to the office or house has become a possibility by the combination of an invention of Poulsen, the wireless telephone pioneer, and a wireless valve, says a London newspaper.

If a telephone call is made and the person wanted is not available a simple recording instrument can be set in motion and a message dictated that can be repeated at any time later. The Poulsen telegraph, invented many years ago, is a device in which a telephone message can be impressed upon a moving steel ribbon by means of magnetic action. When the ribbon has run through a simple reproducing device it repeats the message, but so feebly that the invention was abandoned.

An instrument has now been constructed by a man named A. Nasariachvili with which the reproduced sound can be amplified to any degree of loudness by the use of one of the valves now employed universally in wireless reception. The steel wire or ribbon, with its magnetic message, can be removed from the instrument and sent by post and the message reproduced in any other instrument, and permanent records can be made of speeches and so on. The inventor claims that a message or signal may be spoken from a train into a railway line and received by the driver of the train following.

Maximum Size of Drops of Rain. PROF. HUMPHREYS of the United States weather bureau, a recognized authority on meteorology, has determined that raindrops cannot be larger than a fifth of an inch in diameter, and that they cannot fall through still air faster than twenty-six feet a

second, says the Popular Science Monthly. These limits are due to the resistance of the air. If a drop becomes larger than a fifth of an inch in diameter the air friction on its surface becomes greater than the force of cohesion that holds the water together, and consequently the drop breaks up into two or more smaller drops. Similarly, when the velocity at which it falls reaches twenty-six feet a second, the friction of the air on its surface, which is tending to keep it from falling, becomes equal to the force of gravity, which is pulling it down, and therefore it cannot attain any increased speed.

The Oldest Living Thing in the World. THE oldest living thing in the world is thought to be the famous cypress in the churchyard of the village of Santa Maria del Tule, a few miles from Mexico City, says the Floral Magazine. Experts have estimated its age as between five and six thousand years. It is said to have been a strippling 200 years old when Cheops built the great pyramid. In 1903 the tree was measured and found to be 126 feet in circumference.

When Ice Shrinks. AT 300,000 pounds pressure water will turn to ice, though a thermometer may show it is at 180 degrees F. The first effect of pressure on ice is to lower the freezing point, but if the force is increased a strange collapse comes at 2,000 atmospheres. The force that holds the molecules apart is overcome, and the ice shrinks 18 per cent in volume. It will then sink in water instead of floating.

River Runs Underground. THE mysterious difficulties which Lubek, Germany, has been experiencing with its water supply, says the Scientific American, are found to be due to an unsuspected underground river, with several tributaries, emptying into the Baltic about twenty miles beyond the spa.

Sick Pearls Restored to Health

EVER since the days of Cleopatra scientists have studied the problem of how to restore the original luster to pearls which have lost it. But thus far all these endeavors have been unsuccessful. Now comes a well known Argentinian writer and inventor to tell us about the diseases of pearls and how to cure them. Senor Arnado Barsanti has recently arrived from Buenos Aires, where he gave a series of demonstrations which amazed all those who had the opportunity of seeing the pearls prior to and after the electro-chemical treatment to which they had been subjected by the inventor.

After many years of experimenting Senor Barsanti has arrived at the conclusion that oriental pearls are animated beings and that those which have lost their color and luster and for this reason are called "dead" are nothing but diseased pearls.

"Oriental pearls," said Senor Barsanti, "are easily infected by con-

tagion with any of the human diseases, and those most dangerous to the pearls are the diseases of a specific character. Mercury is the greatest enemy of the pearl. A string of pearls whose wearers have been subjected to a mercury treatment is certain to be infected to a point where it will turn to the shade of lead.

"Even a lack of light and air will have a saddening effect upon pearls and cause them to lose their color. When this is the reason for their change they can be restored to life by being worn by a perfectly healthy person of either sex."

Senor Barsanti asserts that pearls whose aspect indicates the beginning of disease may usually be restored by treating them with a soft cloth soaked in chemically pure alcohol. This destroys the infectious germ, provided it has not penetrated further than the surface.

He says that when disease has pen-

etrated to the very heart or center of the pearl it is really dead.

According to Senor Barsanti's theory, the pearl contains a mysterious sap which, like human blood, fights to the last ditch against any bacteria finding their way into its circulation. "I have been able," continued the inventor of the cure, "to classify all the diseases to which the pearls are subject according to degrees. From the first to the fifth degree, which includes those infirmities which have affected the pearl in a more or less superficial manner, the cure will be complete. In the more advanced degrees, where the disease has penetrated to the 'heart,' improvement may be accomplished, except in those advanced stages where the putrefaction is complete.

"The first in the series of treatments consists in inducing the pearl to open its pores until all the layers attacked by the disease are again impregnated by the sap that remains in its interior. This is done with an electrical apparatus of my invention. This leaves the pearl somewhat velvety to the touch. It is now placed in a bowl containing a compound that

purifies it and within two hours restores the pores to their normal condition.

"After a rest of eight hours, the pearl is passed through several graded chemical substances. The following day the cure is terminated with a light electro-chemical massage. The whole process takes from two to three days, and the result is a pearl as perfect in luster as it was when taken from the oyster.

"In more advanced cases a complete cure may not be possible, but after treatment for several months a decided improvement often results. "My process does not take away an atom of the weight of the pearls and is absolutely free from any danger of destroying them. It restores the original and perfectly natural luster and removes all possibility of the pearls ever losing it again."

At one time or another almost every barrel of oil produced in the United States travels through a pipe line. The flow of oil in the 50,000 miles of pipe line never stops. Different grades of oil are separated from one another by "headers," which are merely partitions of water some three feet long.

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A charming living-room suite, exactly like illustration, finished in mahogany, with upholstery and removable spring seat cushions in richly designed velours. **\$125**

\$10.00 Cash—\$2.00 Week

Sliding Top Kitchen Cabinet

Exactly as sketched; is 70 inches high, 42 inches wide; has work table that extends to 34 inches by 42 inches; has three compartments, two shallow drawers and a metal, mouse-proof bread drawer. Equipment includes: **\$24.50**

\$1.00 Week

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The suite includes four pieces—Full-size Bow-end Bed, Dresser, Chiffonette and Full-size Vanity, gracefully designed and exquisitely finished in mahogany or walnut **\$149**

\$15.00 Cash—\$2.50 Week

Cabinet Phonograph

A dandy opportunity to buy a first-class cabinet upright demonstrating talking machine like this picture. Absolutely perfect. Guaranteed for three years. Large compartment for records; beautiful mahogany finish. Plays any record without extra **\$39.75**

\$1.00 Week

(Exactly Like Picture)

A Handsome 10-Piece Dining Room Suite

Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table, Serving Table, five Side Chairs and one Armchair, in your choice of mahogany or walnut. Chairs covered in genuine leather **\$169**

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